1:Beals E-5 (1940-1941)1946 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[p1936]

592
352 Objects found in a house or "*troje*":

Sleeping mats
Small table
Chairs, either low chairs, regular size chairs, or stools, one for each man in the household and usually two or three for guests.
Serape, worn by the man during the day and serving as a blanket for man and wife at night. A second *serape* will often be found if there are children.
Chest, box, or trunk for extra clothes
Saint's picture
Candle and candle holder
Flower holder
Ladder for getting to loft
Gun (sometimes)
Cross beam suspended from the ceiling on which are hung clothing, blankets, etc.

Objects found in the kitchen:

592
415
Wooden hooks for hanging up "anything"
Stump and flat stone for burning pitch pine for light
Corn husk mats for holding up pots(at least three)
Large comal
3 "frying pans" of Patamban pottery for cooking meat
1 "frying pan" of Patamban pottery for cooking eggs
Several round and oblong wooden bowls
Grass-root pot brush
Atole strainer
4 cane splint baskets of various sizes
2 pottery jars
Broom for sweeping yard (of brush)
Broom for sweeping house (of broom straw)
Paring knife
Bowls of Quiroga ware or Guanajuato ware for serving broth and meat on special occasions
Charcoal-burning flat iron
Gourd canteens for use at harvest time or in woods
½ dozen china plates
½ dozen china cups
Tea pot
China bowls
½ dozen wooden spoons of various sizes
Tin can for dipper to fill water jars
Chocolate beater
Tortilla baskets
2 water ollas
1 small pitcher
5 large 2-handled pots
8 smaller 1-handled pots
Clay fireplace
Firefan
Small metate for chiles
Large metate for maize

592 Table
352 3 chairs (usually small low style)
Machete
415 ½ dozen spoons
2 table forks (rare)
1 table knife (rare)
1 can opener (rare)

Objects found in a lot:

412 Pear picker (if there is fruit on the lot)
592 Hollowed logs for water and feeding pigs
Smooth rock and wooden paddle for washing clothes
Wooden pitchfork
Wooden hook
Carrying crate with tumpline (occasional)
Frame for carrying water *ollas* on donkeyback (occasional)
Clay oven with shovel and broom (occasional)
Hoe

In addition to these items there are the tools of work to be acquired. A farmer needs a plow, yoke, goad, oxen, carrying nets, weeding machete, and perhaps other items. A forest worker needs an ax, a hafted blade for splitting shakes, a wooden mallet, oak wedges, a 2-man crosscut saw about 8 feet long, and an oil can (to oil the saw). A mason will need a trowel, hammer, sledge hammer, and string for guide and plumb lines. A traveling merchant will need burros, pack saddles, and halters.

291 Clothing must also be secured. The man will own *huaraches*, or sandals, two or three pairs of *calzones*, or cotton trousers, often a pair of overalls, a pair of shoes, shirts, knitted cotton undershirts, a blanket or poncho, belt, straw hat, straw or rubber raincoat, a rubber cover for the hat, and a Catholic amulet. In addition, many will own a jacket or coat and pair of trousers of "citified" style to wear when going to Uruapan.

The wife will need a skirt, petticoat, blouse, sashes, jacket, shawl or *rebozo*, bead ornaments, and shoes for special occasions. For working about the house she may have a few cheap cotton dresses of Mestizo style.

As children arrive, clothing must also be provided. Boys usually own *calzones* or cotton trousers with a strap fastening, straw hat, small blanket, shirt, sandals, and perhaps an amulet. Girls will have skirt, petticoat, blouse, jacket, sashes, *rebozo*, and sometimes shoes.

Not everyone will have the above things, but some will have more. The lists given are

1: Beals E-5 (1940-1941) 1946

NU34 Tarasco NU34
Sierra Tarascans

133
311
361
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482

CHERÁN LANDSCAPES AND METHODS OF CARRYING OBJECTS.

Upper (left): The plains below Cherán, the major agricultural area, about 7,000 feet elevation, viewed from the highway, near southeast corner of the town. Darker portions are plowed fields; the remainder not yet plowed. *Upper (right)*: Woman carrying water in typical manner, with the usual Cherán water jar. A method of wearing the *rebozo* is shown. The church and priest's residence are in background. *Lower (left)*: The northwest *barrio* of Cherán. The new highway curves along the edge of the barranca. Typical cultivated fields slope gently up to the cinder cone, which rises 1,000 feet above the town. *Lower (right)*: Carrying loads of masa (corn ground for tortillas) from the mill. Carrying on the head is unusual, but the method used by the girl is common for small objects. The woman's skirt has the thick pleat or rollo.

[End Plate 1]

1: Beals E-5 (1940-1941) 1946

NU34 Tarasco NU34
Sierra Tarascans

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[415]

ROOFING FIESTA AND WEDDING.

Upper (left): Men eating at a house-roofing fiesta; baskets of tortillas, jars of water, and dishes of salt lie on the ground. Remaining photographs, a Cherán wedding. *Upper (right):* Preparing to distribute bread, while one of the godmothers oversees the work. *Lower (left):* Bringing in paper ornaments for distribution. *Right (middle):* The godmothers and close relatives of the groom. *Lower (right):* Tying a ribbon in a godmother's hair.

[End Plate 7]

354 The kitchen always has a hearth on the ground, usually made with six stones (parángua), arranged as in figure 15. Infrequently, the hearth or stove is of clay (fig. 16). Space is provided for three fire places, one (fig. 15, *b*) for the *comal* or tortilla baking dish, and two (*a*–*a*) for cooking pots. This hearth is usually at one side of the structure.

[373] Near the fire a branched stick (čurí$_{ŋ}$gu) is set in the ground; on this stick pitch-pine splinters (k'uerámu) are burned for light at night. At the back of the kitchen are one or two shelves,

● 45 *"tinajera,"* (plátu jatákua). On the upper are

352 the old ollas and large vessels. On the bottom are new ollas (pureči), plates (plátu), jars (iɛ́amatarakua), wooden spoons (ioɹésa), and knives (kučó). Below the shelves on the ground, are the three-legged metates (iauári), *molcajetes* (jiúmatakua), *comales* (eróksa), and large water jugs (k'amúkua), including one set on a fiber ring (uanɛ́ari) containing drinking water. Also on the ground are baskets (ɛ́akiáta), tortilla baskets ("tascal," kuatása), and gourds (uɹáni). Either on the floor or on the shelf may be wooden bowls (batieča), other types of baskets (ɛ́akiáta kanímu

[439] and šúndi, *"chúndi"*), and fire fans (p'unítatarakua). All the manufactured articles are imported.

352 The metate, when in use, is placed on a plank

[513] beside the fire. At night, it is removed and mats are spread out for sleeping.

[p. 22 b]

3: Beals, Carrasco & McCorkle E-5 (1940-1942)1944 NU34 Tarasco NU34
Sierra Tarascans

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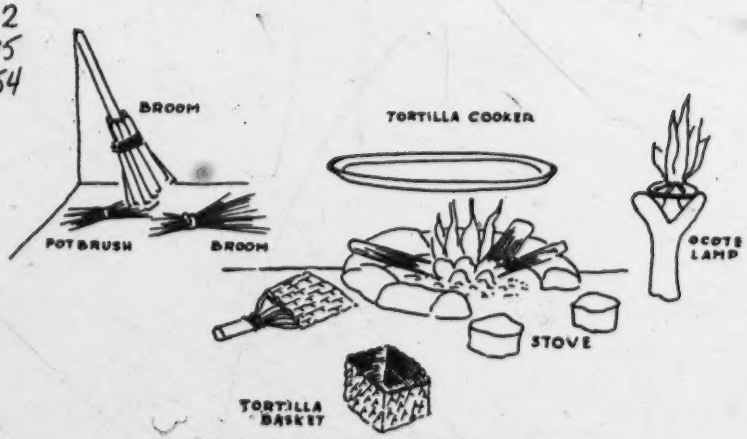

FIGURE 16.—Utensils and furnishings commonly found in a Cherán kitchen.

[p. 220]

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[285]

FIGURE 17.—Utensils commonly found in a Cherán kitchen.

[p. 23]

are spread out for sleeping. The women sit on the ground in kneeling position; the men either sit on their heels or on low wooden benches (burítu) or low chairs (uašánt̄akua). In Parícutin, Ihuatzio, and some other towns, the benches are carved in zoomorphic forms. Hanging from the roof may be a shingle or small board on which to place small objects (sársu, *zarzo*). One or more wooden hooks (tiríparatarakua) may hang from the ceiling. These and other items are illustrated in figures 16 and 17.

Usually outside the house there is one or more wooden troughs used for water storage (fig. 18).

In the Lake region the furniture is similar, but the clear-cut distinction in the use of structures is lacking. Often one room serves all purposes. If a separate kitchen exists, it may be just a lean-to against a wall of the house, open, or with adobe walls. The use of the raised fireplace,

[continued on p. 246]

ECONOMICS OF THE TARASCAN HOUSE

THE LOT

Lot prices vary considerably in Cherán. At the present time, the tendency is to sell lots by front footage in the central area, but square meters (39.3 in.[2]) are sometimes used as a base for prices also. In the case of lower-priced lots, probably the price is not set in terms of any specific area or frontage, but is the subject of discussion and ultimate agreement. In general, lots (without buildings) which front on the main street were valued in 1940 at 25 pesos a meter (39.3 in.). On the outskirts of the town prices were about 10 to 12 pesos a meter (39.3 in.).

WOODEN HOUSES

COST OF MATERIALS

The following tabulation presents the cost of those materials which ordinarily are purchased according to various estimates. Variations in price are partly due to differences in size and quality, partly to the bargaining skill of the buyer, partly to the need of the vender to sell.

Pine planks, per doz., f. o. b.[1]	Price in pesos
Seven-sere (6.44-m.) planks 15 inches wide, 3 inches thick, dozen	6. 60
Range of other estimates	7. 00–9. 00
Delivery charge, heavy planks, per dozen	7. 00

[1] Price is about the same for 1-inch planks, which are shorter and must be sawed, and long 3-inch planks, which are adzed.

3:Beals, Carrasco & McCorkle E-5 (1940-1942) 1944
NU34 Tarasco NU34
Sierra Tarascans
Pátzcuaro

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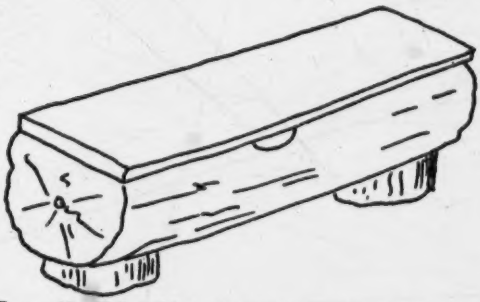

FIGURE 18.—Hollowed log with wooden cover used for storage of water outdoors.

354 *"chimenea,"* is more common, and there often is also a special fireplace for the comal, a circular ridge of clay with an opening on one side to feed the fire similar to that shown for Cherán in figure 16.

ECONOMICS OF THE
TARASCAN HOUSE

	Price in pesos
435 Heavy square beams, each, f. o. b.	1. 50–2. 50
Delivery charge, each	1. 50
342 Veranda pillars, each, f. o. b.	1. 25–2. 00
Delivery charge, each	1. 25–1. 50
Shakes, bundle of 400	5. 00
Rafter poles, dozen	4. 00
Roof stringers, dozen	2. 50
Trap door	1. 50–3. 00
Door	2. 00–8. 00
Foundation stones, delivered average (2. 50 each)	9. 00–22. 50
Nails, per kilo	1. 00

Planks at Paracho were more costly in January 1942. Boards, six *varas* long, cost 0.75 to 1.25 pesos each, depending on width. Heavy planks cost according to length:

Length in *varas:*	Price in pesos
5	1. 50
6	1. 75
7	2. 00
8	2. 50
9	3. 00

Shakes, 5 *cuartas* (40 in.) in length; cost, 6 pesos per bundle of 400 (irépeta).

COST OF CONSTRUCTION

Table 3 represents the most accurate account secured of the materials, labor, and costs of a wooden house, or *"troje."* This house was built in July 1940 at Morelos 31. Its outside dimensions were 16 by 14 feet (6 by 5.2 *varas*), and it was raised off the ground about 18 inches (46 cm.)

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PLATE 9.—Corupuato: Pottery making at Corupuato. *a*, Vessel being started from a single flank of clay. The vessel is worked on top of the mouth of a broken olla. *b*, and *c*, Bottom portion of vessel being shaped. *d*, Piece of clay being rolled out on board. *e* and *f*, Sides of vessel are built up by adding pieces of rolled clay.

[End plate-9]

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PLATE 10.—Cuanajo. Pottery making at Cuanajo (continued). g and h, Rolled pieces of clay are worked into rims of vessel. i, Rimmed vessel are smoothed with sandpaper. j and k, Lip of vessel being shaped. l, The finished rim. The vessel was made in about 30 minutes.

[End-plate 10]

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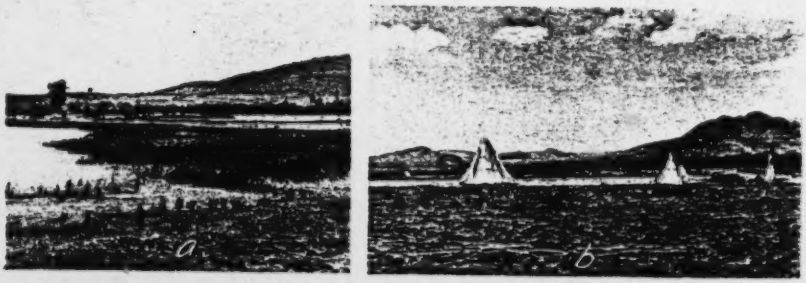

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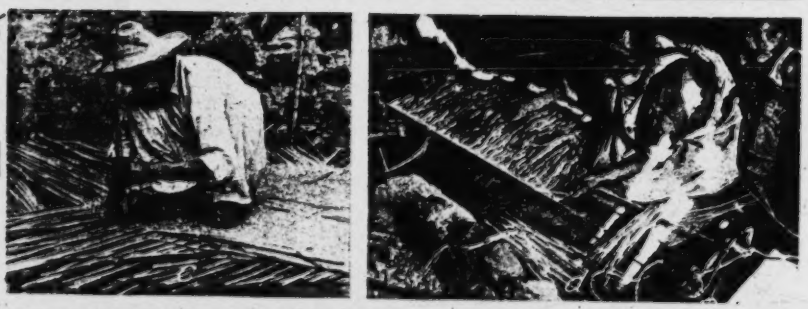

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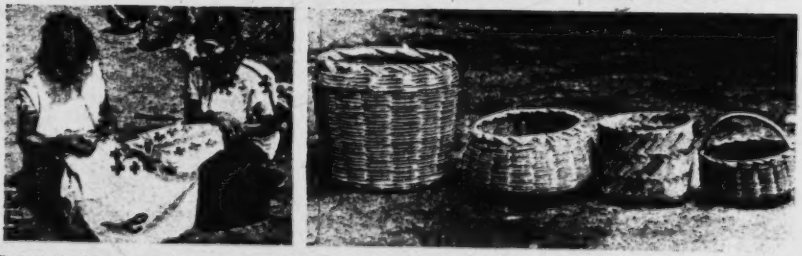

PLATE 12.—Pacillas. a, A milpa of tule along the shore of Lake Pátzcuaro, between San Jerónimo and San Andrés. Many potato makers own their own milpas, but sometimes portions of the brakes are leased to tule cutters, who harvest the reeds and distribute them to various villages around the lake. b, Harvesting tule, Jarácuaro Island, Lake Pátzcuaro. After partially drying in the sun, the reeds are bundled into carriers and stacked in sheafs. c, Weaving petates. Illustrado. Note the wooden mallet on the mat near the weaver's hands. d, Making capotes, Aranzazuan. Work is done inside the kitchen. Note the fourth, lower left. Palm leaves are kept moist by dipping them in the tubs of water at left. e, Basketweaving a tenapti, or basket, Tzintzuntzan. f, Baskets woven at Illustrado. The large one (left), called tenáte, is used to carry bread and fruit. It is usually transported on the back in the zyate. The flat round basket is called p'akúata and is used to carry fish and tortillas. The tortilla basket is a tihuari (the Tzintzuntzan call it "tenáte") for tortillas. The handled basket at the right (simply named "canasta") is for carrying eggs, pitezcúlis, and other fish.

[End-plate 12]

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[531]
[402]
[415]
[352]
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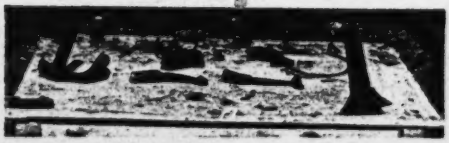
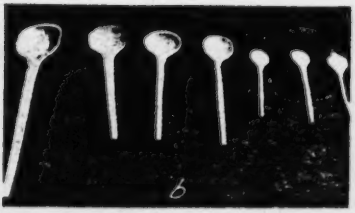

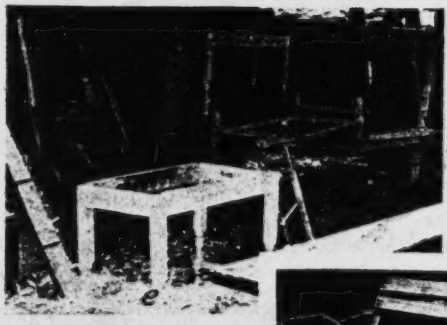

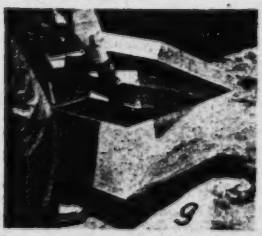

PLATE 12.—Woodwork. a, Gouging tools, Pamatácuaro. b, Wooden spoons and ladles, Pamatácuaro. c, Modern electrically powered lathe shop, Paracho. d, Turned objects made at Paracho. e, Cabinetmaker's shop in house lot, Cocucho. f, Making woodwinds with the bow lathe, Paracho. g, Nest of wooden boxes, Cocucho. h, Small (3 feet high) folding chair commonly made in Cocucho. i, Boxes made at Sirio.

[End-plate 13]